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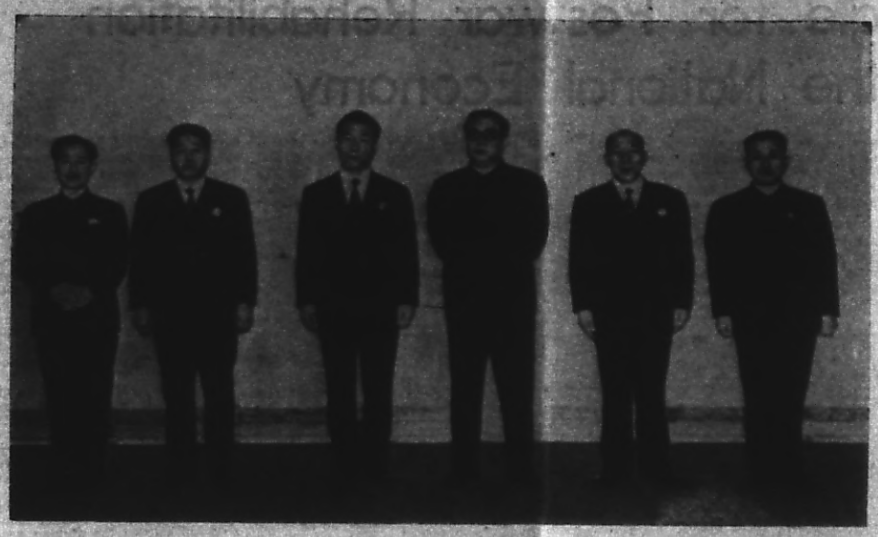

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, poses for a photograph with the congratulatory group of Koreans from Japan which attended the Second Congress of the UAWPK after receiving it

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Congratulatory Group of Koreans from Japan Which Attended Second Congress of UAWPK

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, received on March 4 the congratulatory group of Koreans from Japan which had attended the Second Congress of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the congratulatory group headed by Comrade Kwon Dong Bok, Vice-Chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

On hand were Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Party Central Committee, and Kim I Hun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people and the benevolent father of the compatriots in Japan, warmly shook hands with the compatriots, had a cordial conversation and posed for a photograph with them.

Personal Letter from the Respected and Beloved Leader, Comrade KIM IL SUNG,

Conveyed to President of the Federal Republic of Cameroons

During his visit to the Federal Republic of Cameroons, Kim Il Ho, a special envoy of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid a call on El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo, President of the FRC, on February 28, according to a report from Yaounde.

On that occasion, the special envoy conveyed a personal letter from the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, to President El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo.

President El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo repeatedly expressed thanks for the personal letter from the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung.

A friendly talk took place.

(KCNA)

Gifts of Best Wishes to Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

in Honour of His 60th Birthday

From Chairman of Japan Socialist Party

Narita, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, entrusted the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) with the gifts of best wishes to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, in honour of his 60th birthday.

In this connection, Chairman Narita, accompanied by Takazawa, director of the general affairs department, Matsumura, chief of a section of the general affairs department, and Okazaki, deputy chief of a section of the national movement department, of the Japan Socialist Party, visited Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Chongryon Central Standing Committee, recently.

Chairman Han Dok Su warmly received the guests.

Chairman Narita said that he brought with him gifts he prepared with all sincerity in honour of the 60th birthday of the great Leader Premier Kim Il Sung, the national holiday of the Korean people and a great jubilee of the world progressive people.

Chairman Narita earnestly asked Chairman Han Dok Su to convey the gifts without fail to respected Premier Kim Il Sung.

Expressing thanks, Chairman Han Dok Su said that he would surely convey to the homeland the gifts of best wishes.

Meanwhile, Isamu Akamatsu, Vice-Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, also entrusted the Chongryon Central Standing Committee with gifts to the respected and beloved Leader, Marshal Kim Il Sung.

From Prominent Scholars of Japan

Kaname Hayashi, Professor of the Kanto Gakuin University, and Heiji Nomura, Professor of the Waseda University and Vice-President of the Japan Science Council, on February 25, called on Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, at the Korean Hall in Japan and conveyed to him gifts of best wishes prepared by 20 prominent scholars of Japan for the respected and beloved Leader, Marshal Kim Il Sung, on his 60th birthday.

The precious gifts presented by prominent scholars of Japan bear an inscription to the effect that Marshal Kim Il Sung, a great thinker, founded the *Juche* idea, the guiding principle of the revolution, and successfully carried out the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence in all fields of politics, economy, national defence and culture and thus recorded in history the immortal feat of giving providential wind to the socialist revolution and that the people of the whole world aspiring after liberation, independence and peace today unanimously wish Marshal Kim Il Sung longevity in good health.

The representatives of the Japanese scholars, who conveyed the gifts for the respected and beloved Leader to Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, that day, said that the 60th birthday of the great Leader of the revolution, Marshal Kim Il Sung, is a great jubilee not only for the Korean people but also for the world progressive people. Then they pointed to the fact that the broad sections of Japanese scholars are striving to study and grasp his great *Juche* idea and the glorious and brilliant history of his revolutionary struggle.

Expressing thanks to the representatives of scholars, Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, said that the gifts imbued with their sincerity would be conveyed to the homeland as soon as possible.

Earlier, on February 24, Taketo Makinouchi, Vice-President of the Japan-Korea Association, came to the Korean Hall and conveyed to Chairman Han Dok Su gifts for Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, in honour of his 60th birthday. (KNS-KCNA)

"Song of General KIM IL SUNG"

Rings Out in South Korea

Today the feelings of reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader and sun of the nation, and yearning for the northern half of the Republic are expressed with increasing intensity among the south Korean people.

Singing a Song of Allegiance to the Premier

The "Song of General Kim Il Sung," a song which our people sing with infinite adoration and respect for Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, is ringing out ever louder from among the south Korean people.

According to a report from south Korea, some time ago, a certain Kim, a secondhand dealer in North Chungchong Province, told in an excited tone his colleagues that Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, is the really benevolent father of the people in the southern land and that they could enjoy happiness to their hearts' content only when they are embraced in the bosom of the Premier.

Then he sang aloud the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" with the swelling heart picturing in his mind the noble image of the fatherly Leader.

His colleagues joined him in chorus.

They also sang the "Song of Red Flag," a revolutionary song, renewing their firm determination to fight dauntlessly along the road of anti-U.S., national salvation struggle, upholding the teachings of the respected and beloved Leader, the report said.

According to the report, he had sung the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" many times at meeting places, stirring up the hearts of his colleagues.

The "Song of General Kim Il Sung" was sung by passengers in a bus running on the road south of Suwon, Kyonggi Province of south Korea, another report said. At the sound of the song coming out of the bus, the passers-by came to standstill and felt themselves cheering up, thinking of the respected and beloved Leader whom they had always adored with the feeling of regard.

How did this happen in the bus?

The driver of the bus, a certain Choe, had occasionally spoken to the people of the sagacious leadership of the Leader and his lofty character.

That day, too, driving the bus, he told the passengers stories of the glorious and brilliant revolutionary activities of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, and the realities of the northern half of the Republic where all citizens live happily under his guidance, and encouraged them, saying that the day is not far off when the oppressed and exploited in the south will come free of all misfortunes and sufferings and be embraced in the warm bosom of the Leader.

Then he started singing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung." All the passengers joined in and their chorus swelled more and more.

Thinking of the Day When They Can Live Happily Together under the Premier's Leadership

A briquette porter surnamed Ho in Seoul spoke to some 40 bus-passengers, expressing his ardent feelings of adoration and regard for the great Leader, Marshal Kim Il Sung, a report from south Korea said. In his speech he explained to them the splendid realities of the northern half of the Republic which has been converted into a powerful socialist industrial state under the wise leadership of the great Leader.

He said:

"Premier Kim Il Sung is a great Leader of people and his guidance alone will bring us a worthwhile life as that of the people in the north. We should bring earlier the day when fellow countrymen in the north and the south will live happily together under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung." His speech strongly moved the passengers and touched off their feelings of boundless veneration and respect for the Leader.

According to another report, a certain Li, worker of a tyre repair shop in Pusan, passionately spoke before a crowd of workers: "We can live well as brothers in the north only when we are led by Premier Kim Il Sung and the day is not distant when we will lead a happy life under the leadership of the Premier."

His speech stirred up their feelings of infinite reverence for the Leader. Further, he vented his pent-up anger, lamenting over the abject poverty of the south Korean workers and uttering curses on the U.S. imperialists and their faithful stooges Pak Jung Hi clique, who brought them untold miseries and misfortunes. He shouted that the U.S. imperialist aggressors should be driven out and their faithful dog "Pak Jung Hi, the scoundrel, be shot to death."

His furious speech called forth a unanimous support and sympathy from the workers.

Diplomatic Relations Established

at Ambassadorial Level between DPRK and FRC

A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Federal Republic of Cameroons was signed in Yaounde on March 3, according to a report from Yaounde.

The joint communique reads:

His Excellency Kim Il Ho, special envoy of His Excellency Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, stayed in Cameroons from February 26 to March 3, 1972, and was received by His Excellency El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo, President of the Federal Republic of Cameroons, on February 28, 1972.

His Excellency Kim Il Ho, special envoy of His Excellency Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, held talks with His Excellency Jean Keu Tcha, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Cameroons, on the question of relations between the DPRK and the FRC.

In accordance with the agreement reached at the talks held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the FRC decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries in conformity with the interests and desire of their peoples.

Out of the desire to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation according to international law and international usage, the two sides assured each other of their willingness to observe the principles of mutual respect for independence and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and peaceful co-existence.

The DPRK Government supported the non-alignment and peace policy of the FRC Government.

The governments of the two countries considered that the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the FRC and the DPRK was not only conducive to the common interests of the two countries, but also was an expression of the will to support the efforts of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The DPRK Government and the FRC Government expressed their willingness to strive for the peaceful settlement of the international issues and the steady consolidation of world peace and completely liquidate colonialism and racial discrimination in Africa.

DPRK Government Delegations Visit Foreign Countries

Joint Information on Visit of DPRK Government Delegation to Hungary

A joint information on the visit of the government delegation of our country to Hungary was issued on March 1.

The joint information reads in part:

At the invitation of the Hungarian Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Government, the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid an official friendship visit to the Hungarian People's Republic from February 25 to March 1, 1972.

During its visit, the delegation was received by Comrade Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Jeno Fork, Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held talks with the government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The Hungarian state leaders expressed firm support to the stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the country's reunification and particularly to the new proposals on concluding a peace agreement between north and south Korea, on drastically reducing the armed forces of north and south Korea under the conditions where the U.S. imperialist army is withdrawn from south Korea and holding north-south political negotiations for solving the question of national reunification.

The two sides expressed the will to promote firm solidarity with the socialist countries and all the revolutionary forces of the world in the struggle against the manoeuvres of imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, and actively support the struggle of the people for national liberation and for defending the independence of the country and for socialism and progress.

The Korean side extended firm support to the will of the Government and people of the Hungarian People's Republic to consolidate peace and security in Europe.

Joint Information on Visit of DPRK Government Delegation to People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

A government delegation of our country headed by Kim Gyong Ryon, Minister of Finance, paid a friendly visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen between February 15 and 22 at the invitation of the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

A joint information on the visit of the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen was issued on February 21.

The joint information reads in part:

Salem Rubaya 'Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council, and Ali Nasser Mohammed, Premier of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, received the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and had a friendly talk.

During the visit talks were held in a friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding between the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

At the talks the two sides shared the same view of all the questions discussed.

Regarding the line of national reunification indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, in his speech on August 6, 1971 and his New Year address, especially the new programme of independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland clarified by him on January 10, 1972, in which he put forward the new proposals on concluding a peace agreement between the north and the south and holding north-south political negotiations as epochal measures which broke a new ground for peace in Korea and the peaceful solution of the question of Korea's reunification, the PDRY side expressed full support to it and sternly denounced the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, for pursuing a fascistization policy and war provocation manoeuvres in south Korea after the proclamation of a "state of emergency" on the pretext of "threat of southward aggression from the north" and strongly held that the reunification of Korea should be achieved by the Koreans themselves in a peaceful way without the interference of outside forces after the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are withdrawn from south Korea.

The DPRK side expressed full support to the just struggle of the PDRY people for smashing at each step the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges; the Saudi Arabian reactionaries, and mercenaries, firmly defending the valuable gains attained in the October 14 revolution and defending the sovereignty of the country and national dignity while pursuing an anti-imperialist, anti-U.S., peaceful foreign policy.

(Continued on Page 2)

First Two-Year Assignments of the Six-Year Plan Fulfilled ahead of Schedule

At Kusong and Mangyongdae Machine Tool Plants

The Red machine builders of the Kusong Machine Tool Plant and the Mangyongdae Machine Tool Plant have fulfilled ahead of schedule their assignments for the first two years of the Six-Year Plan on March 5, soon after the Red machine builders of Huichon carried out their two-year quotas envisaged in the plan. They made this success through an energetic drive for collective technical innovation, holding high the torch of new technical innovation which the great Leader of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, kindled in person at Huichon.

Their brilliant achievement is attributable to the wise leadership and deep solicitude of the respected and beloved Leader who defined machine tool production as the main link in the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution and has led the machine builders to produce machine tools more, faster and better and showed warm care for their work and life.

Upholding the instruction of the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, on increasing the output of machine tools, the Red machine builders of Kusong launched a charge, resolved to turn out 10,000 machine tools by April 15 this year.

After they successfully topped the level of 10,000 machine tools in annual production, they were again honoured with an on-the-spot guidance by the Leader in September last year. Keeping deep in mind the teachings given by the Leader during his on-the-spot guidance, they worked hard and brought about a new leap in production, dashing ahead like the wind.

They waged a mass campaign for semi-automation and automation of all the processes of production, replenished their plant with over 30 kinds of equipment on their own and applied more than 1,000 new technical innovation proposals to production. As a result, the material and technical foundations of the plant have been further consolidated and the machine tool output has increased this year.

The Red machine builders of the Mangyongdae Machine Tool Plant, wholeheartedly upholding the teachings of the Leader, introduced over 200 technical innovation proposals into production and thus actively promoted the semi-automation and automation of production processes and sharply raised productivity.

They outstripped the annual production level of 2,500 machine tools already last year and entered upon their production work this year in the same spirit. They have fulfilled their daily plans at 250 to 300 per cent by effecting collective innovations in all fields.

This year they have chalked up the peak record since the commissioning of the plant and brilliantly fulfilled their assignments for the first two years of the Six-Year Plan earlier than scheduled.

Now the Red machine builders of the Kusong Machine Tool Plant and the Mangyongdae Machine Tool Plant, not resting on their laurels, are steadily expanding their successes in the last charge for respectively producing 10,000 and 2,500 machine tools before April 15.

At the Supung Hydraulic Power Plant

The workers of the Supung Hydraulic Power Plant, one of the biggest of its kind in our country, overfulfilled their assignments for the first two years of the vast Six-Year Plan at the end of February.

Now the power plant workers are resolved to hit their targets for the first three years of the Six-Year Plan before October 10, the founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Great History, Immortal Exploits

Leading to Victory the Struggle for Postwar Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy

The three-year-long Fatherland Liberation War fought against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and for the freedom and independence of the country ended with the victory of our people on July 27, 1953.

The triumphant Korean people were confronted with the pressing tasks of rapidly rehabilitating the devastated national economy and stabilizing and improving the deteriorated people's living. The war damage was indescribably serious. Everything was reduced to ashes. The situation was so difficult and we had so much work to do that we were quite at a loss what to take up first and how.

But our people were not discouraged in the least.

They trusted in the Leader and the Leader trusted in them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, roused the whole Party and the entire people forcefully to the campaign for the postwar reconstruction, firmly convinced that a new life could be built again as long as there were the people, territory, the Party and the people's power.

The Leader who had commanded the hard-fought battles did not allow himself even a moment to break his fatigue after the war but set out for the factories and the rural districts to meet the people and discuss with them about the postwar reconstruction.

On July 28, 1953, when the powder-smoke still lingered, he visited the Kangnam Brickyard and the following day went to the Pyongyang Textile Mill and the Hwanghae Iron Works.

Having arrived in the iron works, he made a round of its compound which lay in ruins and indicated the workers there the orientation and ways for its rehabilitation.

He encouraged the workers, saying that they have got to build a bigger open-hearth on the spot where there was a small one, demolished by the Yankee devils, and replace straw-thatched huts with brick buildings to show the Yankee villains the real ability of Koreans in the rehabilitation work, too.

On August 3, he went to the Kangson Steel Plant where he had heart-to-heart talks with the workers about the postwar rehabilitation project.

In this way, discussing the state affairs with the workers, he finished up the blueprint for postwar rehabilitation and development, which he had elaborated during the war.

On this basis Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, called the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee on August 5, 1953 where he lit up the path to be followed by our Party and the people.

At the Plenum he delivered a historic report entitled "Everything for the Postwar Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy."

In his report he said:

"In postwar economic construction we must follow the line of giving priority to the rehabilitation and development of heavy industry simultaneously with development of light industry and agriculture. This alone will enable us to consolidate the economic foundations of our country and improve the people's life in a short period of time." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. I, Eng. ed., p. 420.)

The basic line of the postwar economic construction clarified by the Leader was a unique revolutionary line which embodied his great *Juche* idea in the field of socialist economic construction.

Without preferentially developing heavy industry in the postwar period, it was impossible to successfully rehabilitate and develop the war-ravaged light industry and agriculture, nor was it possible to firmly build the economic basis for improving the people's living, nor was it possible to get rid of the colonial one-sidedness of the national economy and its technical backwardness and to lay solid foundations of an independent national economy.

However, the development of light industry and agriculture could not be put off.

The rapid improvement of the people's living which had been deteriorated during the war made it imperative to move them up quickly. The building of an independent national economy, too, demanded us to rapidly develop them along with heavy industry, as they had been quite backward in the past.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, giving on-the-spot guidance at the Kangson Steel Plant (August 3, 1953)

The basic line of the postwar socialist economic construction put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, was the only correct one which was shaped taking into consideration the lawful requirements of the development of our economy and its actual conditions, a creative line which applied the Marxist-Leninist theory of expanded reproduction to the specific conditions of our country; it was a revolutionary line which represented his unshakable revolutionary stand on building an independent national economy in the spirit of self-reliance in a short span of time.

Basing himself on the basic line of the postwar economic construction, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, set forth the basic tasks confronting industry and all other branches of the national economy.

For the successful fulfilment of enormous tasks of the postwar reconstruction he set three basic stages of reconstruction—the first stage for making preparations for overall reconstruction, covering from six months to one year; the second stage for carrying out a Three-Year Plan to reach pre-war levels in all sectors of the national economy; the third stage for carrying out a Five-Year-Plan for laying foundations of socialist industrialization. The entire working people in our country turned out as one in a massive campaign for reconstruction following the Leader's teaching and visualizing the future of the prosperous country.

Many difficulties cropped up in the way of their advance, however. Materials, funds, manpower and technique were in short. On top of that, the anti-Party factionalists and flunkeyists were dead set against the Party's basic line of economic construction, alleging that "too much stress is put on the building of heavy industry when the people are leading a hard life," and that "machines do not provide food."

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, resolutely rejected all these foolish arguments and confidently led the whole Party and the entire people to the implementation of the basic line.

He brought them to struggle to defend the basic line and carry it into practice, while building up the revolutionary ranks solidly.

At the same time, he made the Party raise higher its leading role in the economic construction and took measures in time to improve the leading ability of the functionaries in conformity with the new circumstances where the postwar reconstruction was in full swing.

Regardless of rain and snow-storms of winter nights and the heat of midsummer days, he, always clad in simple clothes, visited the construction sites and encouraged the builders in the struggle.

Immensely inspired by his close guidance and paternal concern, the people sped up the work of postwar reconstruction tiding over all sorts of difficulties, keeping up the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance which they had displayed in knocking down the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The workers of the Kangson Steel Plant rebuilt electric furnace No. 2 on the ruins in only 40 days and turned out steel, the first in the postwar period. Many factories, enterprises and mines including the Songjin Steel Works and Sunghori and Chonnaeri cement factories were put into operation and the main railway lines were opened to traffic in no more than a week after the ceasefire.

The task of preparing for the rehabilitation, the task of the first stage, was thus fulfilled with credit. This time, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, unrolled the Three-Year Plan, the basic task of which was to enable the national economy to regain the prewar levels in all its branches.

He saw to it that the system of the monolithic ideology was thoroughly established in the whole Party and that the broad masses of the people were rallied closer around the Party, in order to carry out the Three-Year Plan with success.

He convened the conferences of workers in various fields of industry and enlisted the working people in the grand struggle to increase production for the overfulfilment of the Three-Year Plan.

Our people under his wise guidance made one leap after another, surmounting many-fold difficulties, till they captured the eminence of the Three-Year Plan.

Thus the plan was carried out in two years and eight months and the total industrial output value increased 1.8 times as against the level in the prewar year of 1949.

During the plan period over 280 medium- and large-scale enterprises including the Hwanghae Iron Works were reconstructed and expanded on a new technical line and the Huichon Machine-tool Plant and more than 80 other modern large and medium factories were newly built. A great success was achieved in the rehabilitation and development of agriculture, too. The grain output grew 8 per cent in 1956 as against the prewar level, and the agricultural co-operativization movement entered the stage of decisive victory.

The real income of factory and office workers boosted and the people's living standard considerably rose in general.

As a result, material and technical basis was laid firmly for accelerating the building of foundations of socialism.

The Korean people forged ahead with greater vigor toward a new victory along the path indicated by the great Leader.

Li Chang Gyu

(Continued from Page 1)

Joint Information on DPRK Government Delegation's Visit to SFRY

A joint information on the visit of the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was released on March 1.

Follows the gist of the joint information:

At the invitation of the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Foreign Minister Ho Dam paid an official friendship visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from February 26 to March 1, 1972.

Ho Dam, Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Mirko Tepavac, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, with the attendance of the members of the two delegations, exchanged views on further improving mutual relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and on international questions of common concern.

At the talks both sides reached a unanimity of views that all countries should develop relations between them on the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equal and peaceful cooperation irrespective of their social systems and expressed their resolute support to all people struggling against imperialism, colonialism, the policy of strength and all forms of subjugation and aggression and for national liberation. The Yugoslav side supports the constructive initiatives of the Government of the DPRK for achieving the independent reunification of the country peacefully on a democratic basis without any interference of outside forces under the conditions where all foreign troops are withdrawn from south Korea and, particularly, the recent proposals on concluding a peace agreement between the north and the south and holding north-south political negotiations.

Joint Communique between DPRK Government Delegation and Government Delegation of Republic of Iraq

A joint communique between a government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a government delegation of the Republic of Iraq was released on February 28.

The joint communique reads in part:

The Government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Chong Jun Taek, Vice-Premier of the DPRK Cabinet, paid a visit to the Republic of Iraq, from February 22 to 28, 1972 at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Iraq.

Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq, received the government delegation of the DPRK. On that occasion, the delegation conveyed a friendly message of Premier Kim Il Sung, Head of State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to him.

Friendly talks were held between the two sides in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding.

The two sides reached a complete unanimity of views.

The Korean side appraised the successes achieved by the Republic of Iraq under the leadership of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and the Government of the Republic of Iraq headed by His Excellency President Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr and appreciated the staunch revolutionary struggle carried on by the Iraqi people against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists, their stooges. And it appreciated the just struggle of the Iraqi people for liberating the Palestinian territory and occupied Arab territories from the Israeli Zionists supported by U.S. imperialism.

The Iraqi side highly praised the Korean people who, under the correct leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, have turned their country into a socialist industrial state in a short span of time by thoroughly embodying the *Juche* idea and wished them greater success in the fulfilment of the grand Six-Year Plan.

The Iraqi side supported the just line of the DPRK Government for reunifying the fatherland independently on a democratic basis and peacefully without any interference of outside forces, after forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to withdraw from south Korea and it expressed full support particularly to the new proposal set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, on January 10, 1972 on concluding a peace agreement between the north and the south and holding north-south political negotiations, considering it to be a step of tremendous significance for removing tension in Korea and for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Iraqi side sternly denounced the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who proclaimed recently a so-called "state of emergency" under the pretext of non-existent "threat of southward aggression from the north" and are intensifying fascist suppression of the people and perpetrating military provocations against the northern half of the Republic and strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialist aggressor army occupying south Korea under the UN flag should be withdrawn unconditionally and without delay and the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a tool of aggression at the disposal of the U.S. imperialists, be dissolved.

Joint Communique on Visit of DPRK Government Delegation to DRS

A joint communique on the visit of a government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Democratic Republic of Somalia was released on February 27.

The joint communique is summarized as follows:

The government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea paid a goodwill visit to the Democratic Republic of Somalia from February 22 to 27, 1972.

Major General Mohammed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Somalia, received the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and had a friendly talk with it.

During the visit, talks were held between the government delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Gyong Ryon, Minister of Finance, and the government delegation of the DRS headed by Omar Arteh Ghalib, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

At the talks the two sides reached a complete unanimity of views.

The Somali side expressed full support to the eight-point national salvation programme advanced by the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to the programme of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, in his August 6 speech and in his New Year address this year.

And the Somali side expressed full support to the new proposal for national reunification clarified by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, on January 10, 1972, for concluding a peace agreement between the north and the south and holding north-south political negotiations and the struggle of the DPRK Government and the Korean people for its realization.

The Somali side held that the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea, the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" be dissolved and Japanese militarism must stop its reinvasion of south Korea and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must give up their fascist suppression of the patriotic struggle of the south Korean people.

The Korean side sincerely rejoiced over and extended positive support to the successes made by the Somali people after their October revolution, their enormous efforts for building a socialist society of justice free from exploitation of man by man.

The Korean side extended firm solidarity and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Somalia and her people who invariably support the struggle of the world revolutionary people and pursue an active anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist policy.

The Korean side strongly supported the demand of the Somali people for national unity and praised the responsible stand of the revolutionary Somali Government for attaining this lofty purpose.

Training of a Big Army of Intellectuals Is Our Party's Unique Programme of Education

In his report to the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people, taught:

"The most important task in the domain of education is to build up a big contingent of technicians and specialists, a large army of intellectuals of the country." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., p. 67.)

Our Party, attaching primary importance to public education and the training of national cadres, followed the line of giving them priority over other work, a line which is a brilliant embodiment of the *Juche*-based, educational idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung on building up the ranks of our own national cadres.

It is a matter of great importance in the revolution and construction how the working class and its Party in power regard the problem of public education and the training of national cadres and how they carry out this work.

Only when public education and the training of national cadres are kept going ahead of all other work, is it possible to train the personnel for the revolution and construction in a prospective way and develop science, technology, literature and art rapidly.

Especially, as for our country, due to the Japanese imperialist policy of colonial enslavement education before liberation not a Korean scientist, technician or specialist could be trained and the overwhelming majority of the population was far removed from the modern technological civilization. These conditions bespeak that in running the state and the economy by ourselves and further expediting the revolution and construction it is essential to push the training of national cadres ahead of all other work.

Hence, in the immediate post-liberation days our Party set forth the task of introducing the system of free and universal compulsory education and the system of public education in accordance with the great plan Comrade Kim Il Sung had elaborated in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. With the successful execution of this task, the well-balanced system of public education was established in our country already long ago, and now our children and youth are given the benefit of free and universal nine-year compulsory technical education.

Meanwhile, our Party set up a good many schools of all levels including universities and colleges to train national cadres and built or expanded them on a larger scale and reared a great number of new intellectuals of worker and peasant origin to meet the actual demand of the fast-developing socialist construction.

Along with this, our Party, boldly putting faith in the old intellectuals, working-classized and revolutionized them and thus educated and remoulded them into socialist working intellectuals who serve the revolution and construction actively.

Moreover, our Party developed various forms of higher education for those studying while on the job, side by side with full-time higher education.

This made it possible to train competent national cadres by linking education and productive labour, theory and practice, and opened a broad way for bringing up numerous national cadres from among the ranks of the working class, the leading class of the revolution. At present, the factories and enterprises in our country are not only powerful production bases but also reliable cadre-training centres, where intellectuals of the working class are steadily trained while production and construction are carried on with success.

In laying the firm foundation for the training of a larger number of technicians and specialists, it is very important to solidly build up comprehensive cadre-training bases in localities.

Our Party ensured the even distribution of industrial establishments in the localities and sent there many fine cadres and technicians and specialists and, at the same time, took measures to build schools of various levels including colleges and higher technical schools and training schools in local districts on an extensive scale.

Thanks to such steps taken by our Party, all localities have been able to train cadres in conformity with their specific conditions basically on their own. Consequently, the economy and culture in the localities have been developed with greater success, the previous limitations manifested in relying on the central authorities for cadres eliminated and the tasks raised before the localities in socialist construction can be solved more satisfactorily by their own efforts.

The measures taken by our Party to build up solidly comprehensive cadre-training bases in all localities are of great significance also in the even improvement of the cultural standard throughout the country.

Today, the colleges and higher technical schools widely set up in provincial and county seats and in all other local areas serve as a base for the cultural revolution, doing much in disseminating the modern technological civilization and elevating the technical and cultural standards of the working people in local districts.

This means that our education and training of national cadres have reached a very high level and that a solid basis has been laid for training a larger number of technicians and specialists in the days to come.

If our Party had not taken all these far-sighted measures for rapid development of public education and extensive training of national cadres, directing great efforts to this work from the time right after liberation, it would have been impossible for us to build a powerful independent national economy and we could not have executed the task of industrialization and brought about the great conversion of our country into a socialist industrial state.

The line of giving precedence to the training of national cadres, a line advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of

(Continued on Page 3)

It Is Law-governed Process of Development of Socialist Economy That Production Grows Incessantly at High Rate

Three years have passed since the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great thinker and theoretician, made public his immortal work of genius, "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy."

In the practical course of leading our revolution and construction, the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the basis of the great *Juche* idea, founded theories of the socialist economy, especially a pre-eminent theory of the law-governed process of the constant, high rate of development of the socialist economy and consummated them in his immortal work of genius "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy."

Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded in an all-round way that to maintain an incessant, high speed of the growth of production is an essential requirement of the building of socialism and communism and the socialist system has unlimited potentialities to meet this requirement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Socialist society has unlimited potentialities to incessantly develop the economy at such a high rate as is inconceivable in capitalist society, and the further socialist construction advances and the stronger the economic basis grows, the greater become these potentialities." ("On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," Eng. ed., p. 2.)

This teaching of the Leader makes it clear that the development of production in socialist society is characterized by such a high speed as is inconceivable in capitalist society and that socialist society has unlimited potentialities to incessantly ensure a high tempo of the growth of production and these potentialities grow still more as the socialist economy develops in depth.

The essential feature of economic development inherent in socialist society is that the economy develops incessantly at a tempo far more higher than that of capitalist economic development, at such a high rate as is unimaginable in capitalist society.

This reflects, first of all, the essential requirement of the socialist system which is fundamentally different from the capitalist system where the purpose of production is individual profits of capitalists.

The purpose of production in socialist society and the development of the socialist system call for an incessant, high tempo of the development of production.

The socialist system not only requires an incessant, high tempo of production but affords limitless potentialities to satisfy this requirement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the real advantages of the socialist system, gave an overall exposition of how the limitless potentialities for achieving an incessant, high tempo of production under the socialist system grow as economic construction progresses and the scale of production expands.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, first of all, that reserves and potentialities for a high tempo of the growth of production increase due to the strengthening of the economy-organizing functions of the state of the proletarian dictatorship and its planned guidance of the national economy.

An important possibility of achieving such a high tempo of the growth of production in socialist society as is inconceivable in capitalist society lies, above all, in a planned and balanced development of the national economy.

The strengthening of the economy-organizing functions of the socialist state and its planned guidance of the national economy render it possible to tighten the democratic centralized discipline in economic management and effect a unified and detailed planning of the national economy more thoroughly, while firmly maintaining unified and uniform guidance, in conformity with the conditions where the scale of the economy has grown, the scope of specialization and cooperation expanded and productive links between different branches of the national economy and in its respective branch and between enterprises have become more complicated and diverse.

The socialist state also makes it possible to more rationally and effectively tap and utilize factors of production including labour force and natural resources by implementing the revolutionary mass line of relying on the masses and drawing them in the guidance and management of the national economy and constantly raising the level of functionaries in economic management and operation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also taught that the active role of the socialist state in technical development further increases reserves and potentialities for the growth of production in socialist society.

In socialist society technique develops rapidly according to plan along a broad road opened by the socialist relations of production and it is a law-governed process that with the deepening and development of socialist economic construction the outdated technique is replaced with a new, advanced technique.

Comrade Kim Il Sung formulated the basic motive power of the development of production and the decisive factor of the growth of production in socialist society and expounded in an all-round way that they are further strengthened by the fundamental role of the Marxist-Leninist Party and the state of the proletarian dictatorship.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"In socialist society, high revolutionary zeal of the people is the decisive factor which energetically eggs the productive forces on to pulsate." (Ibid., pp. 3-4.)

The essential excellence inherent in socialist society where all sorts of exploitation and oppression are liquidated and the working people are masters of the means of production lies in the fact that the working people fully display their talents and creativity in production with high ideological consciousness.

In socialist society, when the Party and state of the working class push ahead with ideological revolution energetically according to their intrinsic mission, the revolutionization and working-classization of the working people are further expedited and the level of their political awakening and ideological consciousness further raised.

Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly indicated the way of turning into reality the unlimited potentialities for the growth of production which the socialist system has in itself.

The economic theory of the law-governed process of the development of the socialist production, founded by the great Leader of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, made an outstanding contribution to developing the Marxist-Leninist theory of the economy onto a new, high plane.

Kim Jong Shin

For Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Country

Consistent Government Policy of Our Republic for Independent, Peaceful National Reunification

Reunifying the country, terminating the 27 long years of territorial partition and national split caused by the U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea, constitutes a supreme national task of the entire Korean people. This is an urgent task we must solve without a moment's delay.

Under the wise leadership of the great Leader of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward an invariable policy for settling the question of national reunification independently and peacefully and has made every sincere effort for its realization.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, taught as follows:

"The basic line of national reunification maintained all along by the Government of our Republic is to reunify the north and south by the Korean people themselves independently on democratic principles without any interference of outside forces following the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea. This proposal of ours on peaceful reunification is most fair and realistic proposal acceptable to all." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," Eng. ed., p. 94.)

The essence of his basic line of national reunification lies in the principles of independence and democracy.

The most important here is the principle of independence.

All nations are equal and have an inviolable right to self-determination—the right to decide their destiny by themselves.

The question of reunifying our country is a question of reunifying the territory and nation temporarily divided owing to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors. It is not a problem related to any other nations but precisely an internal affair of the Koreans.

Naturally, the question of reunification should be solved by the efforts and will of the Korean people themselves on the principle of independence. This is an inviolable right of our people.

The principle of independent national reunification, therefore, demands, above all, the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressors from south Korea.

Our people are a resourceful and civilized nation which has full competence for settling its internal problems by itself.

Another idea underlying the basic line of national reunification is that the country should be reunified by peaceful means on democratic principles.

The democratic principle is an important one that must be observed in reunifying the country in conformity with the aspiration and desire of the broad masses of the people including the workers and peasants.

The struggle for national reunification is by no means a political campaign involving any one class or political group. It is a nation-wide struggle embracing various classes, sectors and individuals.

Accordingly, the free will of the broad masses of the people must be fully represented. To this end, a complete freedom of political activities for the political parties, social organizations and individual persons and a genuine freedom of speech, press, assembly, association and demonstration must be ensured in all parts of north and south Korea.

The democratic principle for national reunification can have a real significance only when the principle of independence is thoroughly carried through. Genuine democracy can be ensured only on the basis of independence.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently asserted that a united central government be established through a north-south general election on the principles of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot without foreign interference on condition that the freedom of political activities is completely ensured throughout north and south Korea after driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from south Korea and releasing political prisoners and effecting democratization of society in south Korea.

As we have seen above, the basic line of national reunification put forward by the great Leader of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, is a wise policy based on his great idea of *Juche* and his staunch anti-imperialist stand. It is a fair and reasonable policy fully reflecting the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people and the interests of the nation and acceptable to everyone.

In order to materialize the line of independent national reunification indicated by the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Government of the Republic has made every possible effort.

Proceeding from the only noble and patriotic aim to reunify the country eliminating the tragedy of artificial national split imposed by U.S. imperialism, the Government of the Republic has made most realistic and reasonable proposals time and again and struggled to translate them into reality. Indeed, it has on more than 130 occasions advanced proposals on the question of making the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea, reducing the military strength of north and south Korea to 100,000 or less and concluding a peace agreement between north and south, on the problem of effecting economic and cultural exchange between north and south, on the question of realizing mutual visits and mail exchange between the families, relatives and friends scattered around in north and south in order to alleviate the people's sufferings caused by the split, on enforcing a north-south confederation as a transitional measure for hastening national reunification and on conducting north-south negotiations for peaceful national reunification, etc. Last year alone, the Government of the Republic made an eight-point proposal for peaceful reunification, and particularly the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, again manifested the independent, peaceful reunification of the country in his historic speech on August 6 last year and in his New Year address this year and a series of talks.

In his answers given on last January 10 to the questions raised by newsmen of Japanese newspaper **Yomiuri Shimbun**, he proposed a north-south peace agreement and north-south political negotiations.

All these are the expression of the invariable, sincere efforts and active measures of our Party and the Government of our Republic to explore all possibilities and ways in earnest for national reunification and open up the door for peaceful reunification.

Our just policy for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and sincere efforts for its realization are winning unanimous support and approval from the south Korean people and the world public.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique, however, have perpetrated vicious aggressive provocations in answer to each of the just policies and sincere efforts of our Party and the Government of our Republic for national reunification.

Over the 27 years of its occupation of south Korea, U.S. imperialism has been carrying on a colonial rule and ceaselessly committing new war provocation manoeuvres against the northern half of the Republic. The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism, have been frantically pursuing criminal manoeuvres to perpetuate national split, prattling about "building up strength" for "reunification by prevailing over communism," with the backing of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarists.

At a time when talks are being held between the Red Cross societies of north and south Korea thanks to the sincere efforts of our Party and the Government of our Republic and when the spirit of peaceful reunification is growing higher among the south Korean people than ever before, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have declared the "state of emergency" and are bent on fascist repression against the people and on war preparations, making a fuss about a fictitious "invasion from the north."

The whole world knows that the south Korean puppet clique are making such hysteric clamours not because a "threat of southward invasion" exists; the real purpose of the clamour is to prolong their days by stemming the surging current of peaceful reunification among the south Korean people, by frustrating north-south contacts, and by perpetuating the split.

The great Leader of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, instructed in his New Year address this year:

"If even now the south Korean rulers renounce their reliance on the outside forces and depart from the road of treachery to the nation and return to the position truly Korean, we will not ask about their past but will peacefully settle the question of national reunification with them."

The only way out for the south Korean rulers is to frankly admit their crimes committed against the country and people and respond, before it is too late, to the fair and aboveboard proposal of the Government of our Republic for peaceful national reunification through negotiations between the Koreans.

If the south Korean puppet clique refuse to see the stark reality of today but continue with their betrayals of the country, contrary to the currents of history and the aspiration of the nation, they will not find any outlet but finally perish with the stigma of traitors.

Through a determined struggle under the wise leadership of the great Leader of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, and closely rallied around him, the entire Korean people both in north and south will force the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of south Korea, break the crooked claws of the re-invading Japanese militarists, smash the treachery of their stooges and surely achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Li Jip

Our Policies and Proposals for National Reunification (2)

April 21, 1948

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, made a report on "The Political Situation in North Korea" to the Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Social Organizations of North and South Korea held in Pyongyang.

The conference adopted a letter to the governments of the Soviet Union and the United States, requesting the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea.

The conference emphasized that political parties and social organizations in north and south Korea must frustrate the separate election in south Korea through a concerted, nation-wide campaign to boycott the election and that a powerful struggle must be waged to make foreign troops withdraw immediately from Korea and establish a united democratic, sovereign and independent state by the Korean people themselves.

April 23, 1948

The Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Social Organizations of North and South Korea sent the letter of request to the Soviet and U.S. governments for a simultaneous withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea to provide the Korean people with the possibility of establishing a united democratic state at their own will without foreign interference.

April 30, 1948

A consultative conference of the leaders of north and south Korean political parties and social organizations discussed the question of foiling the separate election in south Korea, the question of withdrawing foreign troops, and problems that might be raised after the withdrawal. The conference reached agreements as follows:

1) The United States must comply with the request for an immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from our territory and withdraw its aggressive troops from south Korea;

2) It should be made certain that no civil war breaks out after the withdrawal of foreign troops from our territory. No disorder inimical to the desire of the Korean people for reunification shall be allowed;

3) The political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea shall jointly convoke a political conference on a national scale after the withdrawal of foreign troops to form immediately a democratic provisional government representing various classes and sectors of the Korean people. This government shall first conduct elections for a united legislative body of Korea through universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. The elected legislative body shall institute the constitution and establish a united democratic government;

4) The separate election in south Korea which is opposed by the absolute majority of the constituents, inasmuch as it is rejected by various political parties and social organizations both in north and south Korea embracing over ten million people, would be invalid even if it were conducted; and the separate government to be framed up through an election farce shall never be recognized.

June 29, 1948

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, made a report to the Consultative Conference of the Leaders of Political Parties and Social Organizations of North and South Korea, under the title "The Political Situation in Our Country after the Separate Election in South Korea and the Measures for the Struggle for National Reunification."

In his report the Leader emphasized that we should, without delay, set up an all-Korea supreme legislative body representing the will of the Korean people and enforce the Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He said we should form not a separate government but an all-Korea government with the representatives of the political parties and social organizations in north and south Korea.

September 10, 1948

The Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK sent a letter of request to the Soviet and U.S. governments for a simultaneous withdrawal of their troops.

January 19, 1949

The Minister of Communications of the DPRK issued a statement in connection with the exchange of mails between north and south Korea.

The statement pointed out that we would undertake the mail exchange at Ryohyon Station on every Thursday in order to conduct the mail exchange with south Korea on our own.

May 16, 1949

The Central Committee of the National Democratic United Front of North Korea sent a reply to the south Korean democratic political parties and social organizations—the Workers' Party of South Korea, the Democratic Independence Party, the People's Republican Party of Korea, the Working People's Party, the Chongu Party of South Korea, the Social Democratic Party, the Democratic Women's Union of South Korea, and the National Council of Trade Unions of Korea—with regard to the question of organizing "The Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland."

The reply message also suggested:

1) To form a preparatory committee for organizing the Front with the representatives of the political parties and social organizations wishing to join the Front;

2) To select representatives to the preparatory committee from each political party and social organization and to hold the first meeting of the preparatory committee in Pyongyang on May 25, 1949.

(To be continued)

Fifth Working-level Meeting of Preliminary Talks between North and South Korean Red Cross Organizations Held

The fifth working-level meeting of the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations for elaborating on the agenda-items for the full-dress talks was held on March 10 at Panmunjom.

According to the statement of the spokesman of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, the working-level officials of the two sides continued at that day's sitting to exchange opinions for elaborating on the agenda-items for the full-dress talks.

The sixth working-level meeting will be held on March 17.

(Continued from Page 2)

the revolution, is indeed a scientific and revolutionary line that made possible the foresighted training of the personnel who would implement the economic and cultural tasks arising in the building of socialism and communism.

Our country has turned into a socialist industrial state as a result of the splendid fulfilment of the historic task of socialist industrialization.

Our national economy has been equipped with up-to-date techniques and developed in a diversified way.

Further, the scale of production has been expanded incomparably, and the speed of economic development accelerated, and the level of mechanization has risen in all sectors of the national economy, with semi-automation and automation being extensively introduced.

We are now confronted with the gigantic tasks of carrying out the Six-Year Plan, a grand programme for socialist construction, particularly with the three major tasks of the technical revolution—the central tasks of the plan—which consist mainly in narrowing down the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial work to a considerable extent and freeing the women from the heavy burdens of household chores.

For successful fulfilment of these tasks, technicians and specialists should be trained in larger numbers and at an earlier date.

On the basis of a scientific reckoning with the general requirement of the revolution and construction and the daily growing demand for technicians and specialists, the Leader put forward the huge tasks to build up a big army of over one million technicians and specialists in the near future and see that during the Six-Year Plan the number of engineers, assistant engineers and specialists graduated from collegial and higher technical schools account for more than 10 per cent in the make-up of labour at all factories, enterprises and cooperative farms.

This line advanced by the Leader for the training of a big army of intellectuals is also a line based on a correct calculation of the prospects and lawful requirements of socialist and communist construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught: **"In order to achieve the complete victory of socialism and gradually go over to communism, we must raise the level of knowledge of all the working people to that of engineers and specialists. Just at the present stage of socialist construction we must see to it that the entire people acquire as much knowledge as middle school graduates' or more than they have."** ("On the Tasks of Social Science," Korean ed., pp. 178-179.)

A communist society is not only a classless society in which there is no distinction between the working class and the peasantry, but also a highly developed society in which there is no difference between mental and physical labour and each works according to his ability and receives according to his needs.

In order to meet such essential requirement of communist society, it is indispensable that all working people possess the communist ideological consciousness and morality and achieve a high level of development of the productive forces and, in keeping with this, attain the cultural and technical levels of engineers and specialists all alike.

By setting forth the task of training a big contingent of intellectuals, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, opened a broad way for bringing the cultural and technical levels of all members of society up to those of engineers and specialists and for more actively working-classizing and revolutionizing them.

When the Leader's grand plan for the training of a big army of intellectuals is realized, our country will become one of the countries which are the highest in the proportion of technicians and specialists in the make-up of labour and will make greater strides in the training of technical personnel.

Kim Yun Sik

U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Forces Infiltrate High-speed, High-altitude Reconnaissance Plane into Air Space of the Northern Half of the Republic

The U.S. imperialist aggressor forces committed a grave military provocation by sending an Okinawa-based high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into the air space of the northern half of the Republic at around 9 a.m. on March 9 in conspiracy with the reactionary Sato clique of Japan for the purpose of military espionage.

The continued espionage with the use of the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes by the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces is an open act of aggression on the part of the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary Sato clique against the northern half of the Republic and a vicious provocative act of directly instigating the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are getting more frantic in their manoeuvres in south Korea for the provocation of a new war these days.

The U.S. imperialists and the reactionary Sato clique should act with discretion, clearly conscious of the grave consequences that might arise from their open military espionage.

Hail Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Korea and Cameroons

On March 3 diplomatic relations were established at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Federal Republic of Cameroons.

In his message of greetings sent to El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo, President of the Federal Republic of Cameroons, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, pointed out as follows:

"The establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries is an epochal occasion in developing onto a new stage the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries cemented in the joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for consolidating national independence and is a great contribution to the strengthening of friendship and solidarity among the Asian and African peoples."

The Korean people are much pleased with the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and warmly hail it.

The establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between Korea and Cameroons is an event of great significance in the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

This gives ample proof of the fact that the independent, principled foreign policy of the government of our Republic set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, is enlisting support from many countries of the world and the international position of our country is being further consolidated with every passing day.

The gallant, industrious Cameroon people have attained the country's reunification, frustrating the splitting manoeuvres of the imperialists. And they have scored great successes in the struggle for liquidating the aftermath of colonial rule, strengthening national independence and developing the national economy.

Externally, the Cameroon government and people oppose imperialism and colonialism and support the national-liberation struggle of the Asian and African peoples and are striving to develop the relations of friendship with all countries which respect the independence and national sovereignty of Cameroons.

The progressive policy pursued by the Cameroon government not only conforms with the aspiration of the Cameroon people but also is conducive to the anti-imperialist common cause of the African and world people.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over the successes the Cameroon people have achieved in the struggle for solidifying national independence and building a new life with the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism. And they express firm solidarity with the Cameroon people in their just struggle.

The Cameroon people voice support for the struggle of the Korean people for driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of south Korea and reunifying the country independently. This gives a great encouragement to our people in accomplishing their righteous cause.

The Korean people take it as a great joy to have the brave Cameroon people as their friend.

Convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries will expand and develop in various domains in future, they sincerely wish the Cameroon people a greater success in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the country's prosperity and development.

Chin Bang Hun

Statement of Spokesman of DPRK Foreign Ministry

The U.S. Imperialists Must Give up at Once the War Acts against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and Withdraw from South Viet Nam and the Rest of Indochina without Delay, Taking along Their Aggressor Troops and All the Lethal Weapons

A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published on March 9 a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists for further intensifying their air raids these days on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, desperately persisting in their plan of "Vietnamization" of the war.

From March 1 to 6, a large number of air pirates of U.S. imperialism committed the bestial atrocity of dropping at random various kinds of bombs every day on many populated areas of North Viet Nam killing and wounding a great number of peaceful inhabitants including women, children and old people and destroying many houses, the statement says.

This barbarous bombing, it says, is a new, grave war act; it is a shameless infringement upon the security and sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and an outright challenge to the peace-loving people of the world who are strongly demanding an immediate end to the war of aggression in Viet Nam and the rest of Indochina.

The statement continues:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people sternly denounce the U.S. imperialists' renewed barbarous bombing raids on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and fully support the March 6 statement made public by the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in this connection and its previous statements.

The large-scale bombing strikes against South Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia by the U.S. imperialist aggressors with the mobilization of a large number of planes including "B-52" bombers and aircraft carriers from the beginning of the year and their further intensified aggressive acts against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are still persisting in their sinister scheme to attain their aggressive aim in South Viet Nam by means of "military victory."

With no desperate manoeuvres, however, can the U.S. imperialists get out of the morass of defeat into which they have been driven in Viet Nam and the rest of Indochina or ever bring the Vietnamese people to their knees.

Today the heroic Vietnamese people are filled with the unshakable determination to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Laotian and Cambodian peoples till they drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Viet Nam and other areas in Indochina and win final victory and are dealing one hard blow after another at the enemy.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will, in the future, too, continue to actively support and encourage with might and main the sacred struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation waged by the fraternal Vietnamese people who are filled with the determination to oppose the aggression of U.S. imperialism and defend the sovereignty and independence of the country.

The U.S. imperialists must give up at once the war acts against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and withdraw from South Viet Nam and the rest of Indochina without delay, taking along their aggressor troops and troops of their satellite countries and puppets and all the lethal weapons.

The heroic Vietnamese people will surely win final victory in their just cause of defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors, liberating the south, defending and building the north and achieving the peaceful reunification of the country.

Tanzania Forges Ahead under the Banner of Self-reliance

The Tanzanian people, under the correct guidance of President Julius K. Nyerere, firmly defend the independence and sovereignty of the country smashing the aggressive and subversive acts of the U.S.-led imperialists and their stooges and have scored great successes in the struggle for building up the national economy and national culture and strengthening the defence power of the country.

The government of Tanzania has taken progressive and anti-imperialist measures to nationalize factories, enterprises and banks owned by foreign monopoly capitalists and domestic comprador capitalists and bring under the direct control of the state transportation, communications and foreign trade, in an effort to eradicate the aftermaths of imperialist colonial rule.

The government and people of Tanzania have directed great efforts to reconstructing, expanding and newly establishing important enterprises which will constitute the basis of the national industry. More than 30 factories and enterprises including the Arusha Textile Mill, a plastics factory, soap factory, farm implement factory are now playing a big role for the development of the national economy and the improvement of the people's living.

Great successes have been made in agriculture, too. The Tanzanian government has exerted efforts to eliminate colonial lopsidedness in agriculture, do diversified farming and increase the agricultural production.

The industrious Tanzanian peasants are actively participating in the building of "socialist hamlets," in response to the call of President Nyerere: "Let's build our country with our hands!" Over one and half millions of peasants are now embraced in some 4,600 hamlets.

The Tanzanian government and people are launching a big campaign for aiding the hamlets and pressing ahead the "Dodoma Movement" aimed to make the hamlets fully display superiority and vitality of their collective economy.

An active struggle has been waged to strengthen the defence power of the country. The government has established educational organs for the training of their own military cadres and taken revolutionary steps for placing the entire people under arms and reinforcing the regular armed force.

A remarkable development has been made in education and culture, too. The Tanzanian people have buckled down to the work to liquidate the cultural backwardness handed over by the cursed colonial rule and bring up more national cadres. The Tanzanian government banned the show of foreign films and the distribution of reactionary publications which are harmful to the development of the national culture and strives to develop it on a sound basis.

The Korean people rejoice over all the successes of the Tanzanian people as over their own and give active support to their just struggle.

The U.S.-led imperialists resort to subversion and sabotage and coup d'etat to oppose the Tanzanian government and people forging ahead on the road of anti-imperialism and independence, and egg the Portuguese colonialists on to commit incessant aggressions and provocations against them.

However, the vigilant Tanzanian people expose and frustrate the enemy's plots in every step, and they are marching, full of pride, toward the building of a new prospering society.

The great Leader of our people, Comrade Kim Il Sung, said:

"Bright future awaits the Tanzanian people who are marching forward, holding the banner of self-reliance." ("Let Us Promote the World Revolution, Holding High the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian Internationalism, the Banner of Anti-imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," Eng. ed., p. 178.)

The Korean people wish the Tanzanian people yet greater victories and successes in their vigorous struggle to materialize the "Arusha Declaration," holding the banner of self-reliance.

Chin Chun

Working people of Tanzania assiduously learn how to read and write their mother tongue

Zimbabwe People's Just Struggle Is Sure to Triumph

March 17 is the "day of Zimbabwe." On this occasion, the Korean people express militant solidarity with the Zimbabwe people who are up in the sacred struggle for freedom and independence.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught us:

"Where there is oppression, there is bound to be resistance. It is inevitable that the oppressed peoples should fight for their emancipation. As long as imperialism plunders and oppresses small and weak nations by force, it remains an inalienable right of the oppressed nations to rise up in arms and fight against the aggressors." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 540.)

In 1962 the patriots and people of Zimbabwe stood up in the armed struggle to overthrow the barbaric tyrannical rule of the U.S.-British imperialists and the Smith white racist clique and win national independence and freedom. Now their struggle is spreading over even wider areas.

The patriotic people of Zimbabwe are mounting fierce attacks on major military strongholds of the enemy forces including air fields in the western, central and northern regions of the country, thereby dealing heavy blows at them. At the same time, various forms of mass struggles which go on in Salisbury, Fort Victoria and all other parts of the country are giving the enemy the cold shivers.

The struggle of the Zimbabwe people is a telling blow to the U.S. and British imperialists who pursue the neo-colonialist policy and to the white racist clique and is a great contribution to the struggle of the entire people of the African continent for its complete emancipation.

At present, the U.S. imperialists are delivering large quantities of lethal weapons and various kinds of military equipment to the Smith clique and driving them into the criminal action directed against the Zimbabwe people.

What is more, the U.S. imperialists have drawn in it the Japanese and West German militarists and even the south Korean puppets.

On the other hand, recently the British imperialists rigged up the so-called "British-Rhodesian agreement" and further strengthened their criminal conspiracy and collaborations, persisting in their manoeuvres opposing the Zimbabwe people.

With the active backing of the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists, the Smith clique are resorting to unscrupulous sanguinary suppression to put down the struggle of the Zimbabwe people. But this is no more than a deathbed struggle to prolong their days already numbered.

The just struggle of the Zimbabwe people commands the active support of the Korean people and the peoples of the whole world. The Zimbabwe people will valiantly overcome the difficulties in their liberation struggle and surely sweep away the imperialists, colonialists and white racists and achieve the liberation and independence of the country.

Yun He Ui

Mauritius Greets the Fourth Anniversary of Its Independence

Four years have elapsed since the Mauritius people toppled the colonial rule of British imperialists and achieved independence.

Mauritius having fertile soil and rich natural resources had long been an object of aggression by the foreign imperialists.

As taught by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people, where there is oppression, there is resistance.

The Mauritius people waged a powerful struggle against colonial rule of the foreign imperialists.

As a result, they won national autonomy in August 1967 and attained the independence of the country on March 12, 1968. It was a great historic event in their struggle for the creation of a new life.

Today the Mauritius people actively fight against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the consolidation of national independence.

They have devoted great efforts to the construction of the national economy and made successes. In Mauritius the production of sugar in particular is on the steady increase and its annual output has reached over 600,000 tons.

A great advance has been made in the development of the national culture too.

The Mauritius government has mapped out such progressive policies as the compulsory primary education system, free medical service, state pension system and the system of social insurance, which will be carried into effect in the near future.

Today the U.S.-led imperialists and colonialists try to catch again the Mauritius people in a noose of new colonialism.

With no heinous machination, however, can they subdue the Mauritius people who are vigorously marching forward along the road of anti-imperialism.

The Korean and Mauritius peoples are firmly united with each other through the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The establishment last year of consular relation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Mauritius occasioned the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries to develop onto a new stage.

The Mauritius people give an active support to the Korean people in their struggle for driving U.S. imperialism out of south Korea and reunifying the country independently.

This constitutes a great encouragement to our people.

On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of independence of Mauritius the Korean people warmly congratulate the Mauritius people and sincerely wish them a fresher success in their struggle for the consolidation of national independence and the prosperity and development of the country.

Jun Chang Jin

A Warmaniac's Gibberish for Stepped-up Aggression and War Manoeuvres

Rogers, U.S. secretary of state, submitted the "foreign policy report" to Congress on March 7.

The "report" of this villain is a foul war document which gives a more concrete form to the "state of the world message" presented by Nixon, the boss of U.S. imperialism, some time ago.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, taught:

"U.S. imperialism still remains the chieftain of imperialism and its aggressive nature has not changed in the least. Whenever the imperialists get into hot water, they usually perpetrate crafty acts of aggression and war under the signboard of 'peace.'"

The "foreign policy report" of Rogers patently shows to what extent the U.S. imperialists have gone in their malicious scheme to carry out the so-called "Nixon doctrine," clinging to the counter-revolutionary, double-dealing policies in an effort to wriggle out of the unprecedented, grave crisis they are now in at home and abroad.

In his "report" Rogers, twanging aloud the harp of "peace," openly prattled that the aggressive armed forces of the United States and her overseas military bases would be reinforced, that the equipment of strategic armed forces would be "improved" and that the "security aid programme" for her "allies" would be put into effect on a "considerable scale." This is a well-founded proof that the U.S. imperialists are pursuing the policies of aggression and war, the policy of "strength" and that their vociferance about "peace" is a mere smokescreen to veil them.

In the "report," Rogers called for further intensifying their aggression and war manoeuvres particularly in Asia. This was borne out when he said that the United States would remain a Pacific state as ever and continuously support this vital zone and keep her commitments to the "Asian allies." It is exactly under the cloak of "Pacific state" that the U.S. imperialists step up their aggression and intervention policy toward Asia and use their Asian "allies" and puppets and satellite countries as guide for their Asian aggression in accordance with the "Nixon doctrine" with a view to carrying out their policy of Asian aggression by a vile method of "making Asians fight Asians."

In his brigandish jargon about Korea, warmaniac Rogers openly raved that the U.S. imperialists would further step up the aggressive manoeuvrings against the Korean people.

His "report" said that the U.S. imperialists defined it as an important policy to push ahead with the "modernization" of the south Korean puppet army and that they would grant a "considerable amount" of "military aid" needed for it and continue to hand over military "equipment" to the Pak Jung Hi traitors.

Rogers actively backed up the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in their proclamation of the "state of emergency" which has been a target of denunciation from within and without, and said that the U.S. imperialists would respect the commitments as provided for in the "ROK-U.S. mutual defence pact" and would maintain "close ties" with the puppet clique in all domains.

By so doing he did not conceal at all the plot of the U.S. imperialists to bolster up the spirits of the Pak Jung Hi clique who are not only condemned and repudiated by the south Korean people but are also in a helpless position of "international orphan" and to actively drive them into the adventurous action for "reunification by prevailing over communism," so as to achieve their aim of invading the whole of Korea.

In his "report" Rogers, one of the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs, spun out a string of nonsensical words. He palavered that they would "strengthen the ties with Japan, an important ally," that this year would be a year which would witness the consolidation of the political and economic relations between the U.S. and Japan and that the aggressive "U.S.-Japan security pact" has been in effect "satisfactorily."

In this way the U.S. imperialists are seeking to further strengthen the collusion and compact with Japan along the aggressive line of the 1969 U.S.-Japan "joint statement" and actively put up the Japanese militarists as a "shock force" in their Asian aggression.

With no amount of sinister schemes can the U.S. imperialists ever achieve their aggressive designs and save their miserable fate already sealed.

The U.S. imperialists must take their hands of aggression off Korea and all other parts of Asia and quit there without delay, taking their aggression troops and all their lethal weapons with them.

Chin Myong Ok

Friendship Visits

★ The delegation of the Chilean Popular Unity Action Movement headed by Comrade Jose Rodrigo Amburocio, General Secretary of the Chilean Popular Unity Action Movement, which had visited our country on the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, left Pyongyang on February 26 by train.

★ The delegation of the Socialist Party of Uruguay headed by Dr. Jose Pedro Cardoso, Member of the Executive Committee and Secretary of International Relations of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Uruguay, which visited our country on February 29 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, left here on March 8 by air.

Traitor's Crafty Manoeuvre to Intensify Fascist Repression of People

On March 7 the quisling Pak Jung Hi convened a "governors conference" and made a shameless speech to placate and deceive people, while further intensifying fascist repression on the pretext of the "state of emergency."

In his speech the quisling Pak Jung Hi, according to a report from south Korea, stressed the need to strengthen "spiritual armament" of the south Korean people, blustering that their "anti-communist consciousness is gradually going down these days."

This speech reveals his underhanded design to suppress the ever-growing sentiments of the south Korean people against the "state of emergency," step up fascist repression and war preparations under the slogan of "all-out effort for security," infuse "anti-communist idea" into the people and perpetuate national split.

As is widely known to the world, the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits proclaimed the "state of emergency" and conducted false propaganda about the non-existent "threat of southward aggression from the north" in an attempt to justify their ploy. On the other hand, they tried ever harder to implant the "anti-communist spirit" into the minds of the south Korean people.

Broad public circles and people in south Korea, however, saw through the criminal farce staged by the quislings to arrest the tendency of the people toward the country's reunification and prolong their fascist rule, and rejected it totally. Moreover, since Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, advanced in his answers given on January 10 to the questions of newsmen of the Japanese paper **Yomiuri Shimbun** an epochal proposal for easing tension in Korea through the conclusion of a peace agreement between the north and the south and for solving the question of the country's reunification through north-south political negotiations, the deceptive and wicked nature of their plots has been brought to full light and the tendency toward national reunification has grown higher as never before among the south Korean people.

As the situation turned that way, seized with fear and uneasiness the traitor Pak Jung Hi now seeks to further intensify fascist repression against the south Korean people.

In his speech he tried to create an impression that he was concerned about the "development of the countryside," clamoring for "making investments in the countryside on a priority basis" and "unfolding a drive for building new villages" and so on.

This is a cunning and brazen-faced intrigue to befool the south Korean peasants who are a victim of his anti-popular treacherous policy and are discontent with it and to emasculate their anti-puppet spirit which runs ever higher.

The Pak Jung Hi clique's "policy of realizing modernization relying on the introduced foreign capital" has made the south Korean people debt-slaves of foreign monopolies, devastated the south Korean agriculture as a whole and deteriorated the people's living to the extreme. Today south Korea, an agricultural area, has to import more than three million tons of grains every year. The south Korean countryside has become an appalling famine area with more than two million foodless peasant households.

This is an outcome of the "agriculture-first policy" the Pak Jung Hi bandits have advertised so much. Now, no man believes in his lip-service about "making investments in the countryside on a priority basis."

The vicious, shameless mouthings of traitor Pak Jung Hi only arouse a greater indignation of the peasants and all other people in south Korea.

All the facts show that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique recklessly scheme to suppress the anti-puppet sentiments and the trend towards the country's reunification which have kept growing among the south Korean people ever since the proclamation of the "state of emergency" and to tide over the acute crisis of fascist rule.

In his New Year address this year, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"If the south Korean puppet clique do not renounce the outdated way of thinking that they are following now but persist in the dirty act of betraying the country and the nation, going against the historical trend, they will not be able to find a way out."

With no death-bed struggle, can the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique head off the struggle of the south Korean people aspiring after the country's reunification. Should they continue their treacherous acts, they can not escape their doom.

Li Jip

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